

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PUBLISHED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR

FRIDAY, APRIL 20, 1900.

PROHIBITION IN HAWAII.

Rev. Dr. S. E. Bishop, who usually strikes a key-note in any discussion which touches his moral or intellectual powers, says of prohibitory liquor laws that it is unwise to impose them on a community where public sentiment is adverse to their enactment.

The reason why is that they could not be enforced and would soon encounter the statute books. With many people there is a superstitious fancy that laws in some degree enforce themselves and that if a morally desirable statute is put on the books it achieves a desirable end. Nothing could be more misleading. Even a law so basic as that which confers the Federal suffrage upon the freed blacks is made a dead letter in the Southern States of the Union simply because the white people won't have it. Various "blue" laws remain in technical force but without legal efficacy. They are to all intents and purposes dead because the people they were framed for refuse to obey them. When things reach that pass in a country where moral legislation is not to be enforced by the bayonet, the only thing for the law-making power to do is to bow to the popular objection—and after that to see that no more attempts are made to fly in the face of it.

If there is one thing the experimenting with prohibitory liquor laws has proved it is that in no community where the majority or even a large minority of the residents want to use spirituous or malt beverages can they be deprived of them. The "drug stores" of Maine, the "blind pigs" of South Carolina, the "apeak-easys" of Iowa tell their own story of evasion. Speaking of Maine, which has had prohibition on its statute books for a great many years, the arrests for drunkenness run from 12,000 to 15,000 annually despite the fact that every illicit still conceals as many of his tell-tale customers as he can. We admit that there are places in Maine and other prohibition States where a drink of whisky or beer cannot be had for love or money, but they are generally small villages where the teetotal sentiment is solid and vigilant and possessed of the great majority of votes. In the larger places where an active class of liquor men or their sympathizers exists probably not much less liquor is drunk than the average per capita consumption in wide-open New England towns.

If Honolulu felt on the liquor question as the small Maine towns do prohibition would be as practicable here as it is there. But what is the truth? As Dr. Bishop puts it: "Whatever may be the case with Americans, the British, the Germans and the Portuguese, who form a large element in the community, do not recognize anything morally wrong in the consumption of alcoholic beverages." Nor for that matter do a considerable proportion of Americans and natives and probably 99 per cent of the Asiatics. What we have left in Hawaii is a teetotal residue so small, comparatively, that it could not reasonably hope to enforce a prohibition statute for an hour—no, not with Congress behind it.

What then? We see nothing more practicable than to urge the continuance of the present high license system. "High license," says Dr. Bishop, "is the best we can do here." Time has proved that fact over and over again. Whether this solution will always be the better one depends upon the success of moral suasion in changing the character of our electorate. If the total-abstainers can create a public sentiment here such as they have done in some thousands of small Mainland villages and as may be found in so large a place as Pasadena, Cal., then prohibition will come to us or from us as a matter of course. But anything which omits that preliminary strikes us as it apparently does Dr. Bishop as being a waste of valuable time.

People who start parties with the motto, "No haole need apply," will need to keep a sharp watch of the surrounding kopies.

The Young Men's Christian Association has a right to look back with pride from the vantage-ground of its thirty-first anniversary. The generation in which it has worked owes it much, but the one to come may expect to incur an even greater debt. Under the control of men who are not satisfied with past laurels but who wish to gain fresh ones for their noble institution, the Honolulu Y. M. C. A. promises to broaden its work and extend its helpful influences. Just now a dormitory in which young men may be lodged and fed at low rates is being considered and we can safely assume that it will be built. In fact, there is reason to predict that the association will keep abreast of every opportunity that arises for practical Christian work.

A COLOR LINE IN HAWAIIAN POLITICS.

When Congress amended the suffrage clause of the Cullum-Knox bill so as to throw the voting privileges wide open, it made an excuse of "Americanism." Demagogues playing to the galleries denounced our property qualification as "un-American." Good men, misled by the specious argument that anything "American" is a remedy for any kind of organic political distemper, followed suit. As a result the Hawaiian Territorial bill has an American voting clause undeniably suitable for Massachusetts or Illinois but so poorly adapted to conditions here that it opens the way for the anti-American party in these islands to get control of the Legislature and municipalities and undo, for the time being, the work of reform and political and moral civilization to which the American party stands committed.

In other words, the proposed suffrage will vest a majority of votes in a class of aborigines and their natural allies who would even restore the throne of Hawaii if they were able to do so; and who, in the Legislature and the field of city government, will carry out, if their present boasts and threats are to be trusted, an anti-American policy of spoliation and revenge. That is the prospect which Congress, in its mistaken zeal, is opening up before the pioneers of American progress in the islands.

Are these Washington legislators quasi-Bourbons who learn nothing and forget all? We ask the question in the light of the experiences which came of granting the full suffrage in the Southern States to the lately emancipated blacks. Was that a success? Did the blacks or the Republican party, or Americanism so-called, or the cause of civilization profit by it? The net result of that rash experiment in suffrage was to shake the principle of representative American government as by an earthquake three and establish against all assault the rule of the responsible minority in cities, counties and States of the South where the majority is irresponsible and dangerous. Men who now and then assail that condition in the halls of Congress voted to ordain it here—and they did it mouthing the cant of equal suffrage. Equal suffrage, forsooth! When did America ever grant equal suffrage to its aborigines—even its trained and educated ones who live in the haunts of civilization? There are States where suffrage of any kind does not extend to the illiterate or to the very poor. There is a group of great commonwealths where by the active propaganda of the Democratic party and the tacit acquiescence of the Republican party, nearly a million voters, upon whom the Constitution specifically confers the right of suffrage, have been denied the voting privilege by unlawful force. Let us hear no more about equal suffrage being American until the rule "One man, one vote" holds good from Maine to the Apache reservations of Arizona and from Washington State to the cotton fields of Mississippi.

There is no place under the American flag and there never will be one, where white civilization will permit itself to pass under a yoke imposed by alien races. We say so weighing our words. The Hawaiian aborigines who gloat at the prospect of governing and punishing the white owners of these islands are holding festival on the brink of a volcano or on a deceptive shore where the water has been sucked up into a tidal wave which looms beyond the mist. Let them be warned in time. They talk of dividing off with all Polynesians on one side and all white Americans, Englishmen, Germans, Portuguese and others who do not admit the right of a native majority to rule on the other. The moment they do that the volcano will begin to rumble and the tidal wave to move; for be it known by the logic of all American political history when a color line is drawn against the whites the people who draw it are made to mourn the circumstance. If color is to rule any subdivision of American territory that color will be white.

But why draw the color line? The men who are urging the natives to do it are their worst enemies in that they make the virtual disfranchisement of all the natives certain. Wise leadership would bid the natives divide between the two great parties as some of them long ago divided between the two great branches of the Christian faith. There they will find friends and protection and opportunities and white men will see that their chance to vote and to hold office is not abridged. By themselves they can do nothing save to give their demagogic leaders some brief authority; by going in to the various parties they can do much to advance their interests and satisfy their pride. For them the doors of the Republican party and the Democratic party will be hospitably open; but for an aboriginal party with the motto: "No haole need apply!" there is a yawning gulf of disaster such as long ago swallowed up the suffrage of the Southern blacks.

A BAD SELECTION.

The Marshal of Hawaii cannot afford to appoint or retain on the waterfront police force of Honolulu or other seaport of this group any man who may derive private gain from the arrest of sailors.

In appointing Mr. Lewis of the firm of Lewis & Turk, owners of and runners for a so-called sailors' boarding-house,—men whose unwillingness to "shanghai" seamen in the customary boarding-house way has not yet been established,—the Marshal lays himself open to serious criticism. For what does Mr. Lewis want to be a waterfront policeman? Is it to lay hands as an officer of the law on seamen whom he wishes to ship for a private fee? We can think of no other reason, and if that is the one the sooner Mr. Lewis is turned down the better it will be for the reputation of the police department.

Some years ago, before Marshal Brown's time, a boarding-house runner was made a waterfront policeman. He fell into the habit of booking sailors for "investigation." A helpless tar was kept for days in a cell and was then told that he would be let off if he would ship and "leave the country." If he shipped, the waterfront policeman would find him a berth and collect the fee. This fee, rumor said, was divided between the waterfront policeman and the Marshal, with the result that both were able to retire on a competency.

Mr. Lewis of Lewis & Turk has begun his official career by booking a man for "investigation." So far as he is concerned it begins to look like old times. But we fancy that the Marshal, who has a reputation to preserve—one which he depends on to help him get the office of High Sheriff—will not relinquish the position in which the act of this obnoxious appointee places him.

Certainly his friends do not relish it.

The new armored cruisers of the United States are to be very powerful, quite as much so, in many respects, as first-class battleships. These vessels, the California, Nebraska and West Virginia by name, will have the speed and staying powers of an ocean liner with armaments of sixty-six fixed guns each and magazines to hold over four hundred tons of ammunition. The Naval Construction Board has given these ships 13,000 tons' displacement, 23 knots speed and a steaming radius of 7,000 miles. The entire superstructure from a point below the water line will be armored. As the cruiser will rise very high, somewhat like the old three-deckers, they will look larger and more impressive than battleships of the Kearsarge class.

There is nothing in Admiral Dewey's recent course which lessens the truth of the statement he made at Manila a year or more ago that his life training had unfitted him for politics.

A recent New York Tribune contains the surprising statement that trains on the Trans-Siberian road are more luxurious than those of America. Evidently Russia means to make a high bid for tourist trade.

The Council of State did well to appropriate \$25,000 for a hospital for incurables. Under the terms of Alexander Young's offer the rest of the money ought not to be hard to get. Local philanthropy can find no more deserving object.

Deputy Marshal Chillingworth's capture of the safe-crackers was shrewdly planned and bravely executed. It added to the public confidence in the Police Department and created the hope that, after all, the Department may be able to take care of our larger criminal class without expensive reorganization.

There are a few white men whom the native politicians want in their party and two of these promise to become rival Moseses. J. O. Carter is sure that he would make a good Moses and C. W. Ashford, who is now somewhat overdue on this beach is also up for the honor. It may be that they will compromise and be Moseses and Aaron.

The Department of Agriculture has issued a circular describing the Lebbeck or Siris tree which grows in Egypt and might be successfully reared in the warmer portions of the United States. The tree is large of trunk, grows to a great height and is deciduous. Any one in Hawaii desiring to raise the Lebbeck tree can get seeds or cuttings from the Department named.

The possibility that Judge Kane of Utah may be made Chief Justice of Hawaii has been often remarked in Mainland papers and even in the Senatorial debates on the Cullum bill. Lately rumors of such a selection have multiplied. The friends of Judge Kane, one of whom is said to be Senator Cullum, insist that an American Judge is needed here to interpret American law. However strained that assumption may be in the case of the judiciary of these islands, it is one that the Washington politicians might easily come to agree with. On that point we shall see what we shall see. It is at least a comfortable reflection that if we have to take an imported Chief Justice we might easily go further than Kane and fare worse.

"Be Strong in the Battle of Life."

Happy is the person thoroughly prepared, by perfect good health, to win life's battle. This condition comes only with absolutely pure blood. Over 90 per cent. of humanity are troubled with a taint, impurity or humor of some kind in the blood, which should be removed by Hood's Sarsaparilla, the best specific for both sexes and all ages.

A Good Tonic. "On general principles I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla as a needed spring tonic. It is a most excellent medicine." Hakon Hammer, Engineer, Pittsford, N. Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver bile, the most irritating and only reliable to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

TWO WEEKS OF CITY'S BUSINESS

Report of the Hawaiian Mercantile Agency in Honolulu for the Past Fortnight.

The Hawaiian Mercantile Agency's semi-monthly circular has the following of interest to the commercial world:

We feel safe in predicting the complete eradication of the plague in our midst and with its cessation a brighter outlook in our community. There seems to be some apprehension not entirely groundless, amongst the wholesale and jobbing houses, of bad effects from the continuance of quarantine stringencies.

Business was never better in retail lines, boots and shoes, dry goods and staples of all classes, report great activity and steadiness in their respective lines and the effect of past difficulties will soon have vanished.

With the immense amount of building going on, lumber and hardware have received flush business and the demand is equal to, if not slightly in excess of the supply. The class of buildings seems a slight improvement over those destroyed.

Prices of staple articles are about down to normal figures. Potatoes, beans and vegetables generally being principal among the list. Feed stuffs, hay, etc., have come down in price, and indications are, as we have said, that business has about resumed its ordinary trend. Coal oil is yet in advance of usual figures, due partially to increased cost.

Collections are very close and the financial world seems to be pushing with unwonted vigor. Loans are few and hard to obtain, lenders being very choice in accepting security. Sugar remains firm.

Produce Quotations.

Oats, per ton, \$35 to \$37.50; barley, per ton, \$26 to \$27.50; hay, bale, \$3 to \$4; bran, per ton, \$21.50 to \$22.50; wheat, per lb., 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 cts.; flour, per bbl., \$3 to \$4.50; island rice, \$6.50 to \$7; sugar, 4 1/2; hams and bacon, 14 to 15 cts.; sugar peas, \$1.50, S. F.; barrel salmon, \$13.50 to \$14; Honolulu; California potatoes, 2 to 2 1/2; table fruits, doz., \$2, S. F.

COPARTNERSHIPS.—Wing Wo Sing Co., Honolulu, Oahu; H. Fincke & Co., Honolulu, Oahu.

Real Estate.

The mortgaged indebtedness of the islands has increased since our last report \$172,131. Recorded instruments have been as follows: Ninety-two deeds, \$196,299; 35 mortgages, \$523,782; 29 leases; 34 releases, \$56,651; 4 bills of sale, \$1,650; 5 chattel mortgages; 4 powers of attorney; 2 assignments of mortgage; 4 assignments of lease; 2 agreements; 3 affidavits. Mortgages—no rate given, \$24,281; at 6 per cent, \$125,000; at 7 per cent, \$45,451; at 8 per cent, \$28,250; at 9 per cent, \$2,700; at 10 per cent, \$1,500; at 12 per cent, \$1,600. Total, \$528,782.

JUDGMENTS.—Hiroi Chiochi vs. Lily Spencer, assumpsit; judgment for plaintiff for \$33.55. P. H. Burnett vs. F. J. Cross, assumpsit; judgment for plaintiff for \$27.25. W. L. Disney vs. James Chamberlain, defendant, Enterprise Planing Mill, garnishee, assumpsit; judgment for plaintiff for \$30.10. Camara & Co. vs. Home Bakery Cafe, defendant, F. J. Jockey, garnishee, assumpsit; judgment for plaintiff for \$55.37.

IMMIGRATION.—Following are the arrivals during the past month: Arrivals—Foreigners, 48; Japanese, 5; total, 53. Departures—Foreigners, 169; Hawaiian, 4; Japanese, 21; Chinese, 48; total, 242.

EXCHANGE.—Following are the current rates of exchange to the countries named, gold basis: American, Atlantic Coast, 1 per cent; Pacific Coast, 3/4 of 1 per cent; British, sight, 4.93 per pound sterling; sixty days, 4.90 per pound sterling; German, 24 1/2 per mark; Japanese, 50 per Japanese yen; Chinese, 48c per Mexican dollar.

Building Material Prices.

To take effect March 1, 1900: N. W. rough, \$28 to \$35 1,000 feet; selected stock, \$34 to \$41 per 1,000 feet; T. and G., \$37.50 to \$40 per 1,000 feet; redwood rough, \$30 to \$37.50 per 1,000 feet; clear surfaced one side, \$37.50 to \$40 per 1,000 feet; spruce, clear surfaced, \$42.50 to \$45 per 1,000 feet; shingles, \$3.25 to \$4.25 per 1,000; laths, 70c to 90c per bundle; split redwood posts, 20c each; lime, per barrel, \$3; cement, per barrel, \$4.75; brick, per 1,000, \$22.50 to \$26; cut nails, 20d per keg, \$4.50; wire nails, per keg, \$4.50; add \$2 on gal. 3 to 6d. and \$1.50 from 8d. up.

NEW FIRMS.—Emanaka & Co., Liliha, near King; Miss C. K. Hutchinson, Beckley avenue, Kalihi; Yee Lung, Puuoe, Hilo; Grimwood, Richardson & Co., Judd building; David Lawrence, Fort street; Pacific Supply Co., corner Queen and Alakea; Honolulu Sheet Metal Works, Richards street; C. A. Vileira, Kerosene warehouse, Kakaako.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE Y. M. C. A.

(Continued from Page 1.)

spiritual work is carried forward under most gratifying conditions. The Juniors and young men of the gymnastic classes regularly enjoying their Bible study. In addition, there are three other Bible classes carried forward. The jail work, camp work and the Sunday afternoon meetings are cared for and have increased in interest and growth, the effort being to bring young men to Christ, remembering, so far as we fall short in this, we fall in reaching the crowning object of our association work.

Our "Review" for October gave the full prospectus of our educational work, and this is brought within the reach of every young man of steady habits who desires improvement and a practical education. Many have availed themselves of the opportunity afforded, and gratifying results have been attained, but we have room for hundreds more young men who are wasting or squandering their evenings foolishly. Notably in this department is the development and advance in literary matters that the new Triangle Literary Club has made. We would also remind you that in the exhibit from the Educational Department sent to Grand Rapids Convention (the entire exhibit of which was a most wonderful revelation of what can be accomplished in the spare hours of young men), the members of our association secured three honorable certificates, and our exhibit was requested for the International Committee's collection in New York city, and was forwarded to them after being exhibited at the association in Cleveland, where it also received much notice.

The Social and Entertainment Committees have done an excellent work in sustaining the attractive features of their departments, and great praise is due them. Especially have the efforts of Mr. Wray Taylor, the indefatigable leader of the orchestra, been helpful and appreciated, and I desire to express to him the thanks of our association for his ceaseless labors.

In May last Mr. A. B. Wood and myself were assigned as your delegates to the Y. M. C. A. International Convention at Grand Rapids, Mich. Unfortunately, Mr. Wood was detained by sickness in Illinois, and I had to do the best I could to represent Hawaii alone. In the organizing for permanent officers, I met brother A. J. Coats, receiving a seat for one of the vice presidents. The assembly was a wonderful one, full of enthusiasm and burning desire for larger and grander victories for King Jesus among young men; \$9,400 was raised and pledged in one night for sending seven additional missionary secretaries to as many different foreign fields.

As I have made report to our association, I will not weary you with further details. It was at this convention I met brother A. J. Coats, and when later we received word from our secretary that Mr. Brock would leave us in August and we were instructed to select his successor, we visited the workers at Chicago, Cleveland and New York and opened up correspondence at many other points, but the selection centered on Mr. Coats, and after much effort we were fortunate in prevailing upon him to come to Honolulu; accordingly he arrived and entered upon his duties in September last.

We refer you to the results of Mr. Coats' work in the Physical Department. Although a check was given, in the suspension of the work during plague troubles, the classes are full and well attended and the members are an enthusiastic, happy crew. Mr. Coats' labors are not confined to the physical work; he has his Bible class and takes a full share in the devotional work. A fact regarding our Brother Coats is not generally known. He has received a world's record and holds the Y. M. C. A. championship medal as an all-round athlete. Under his leadership the physical work is fully established and the association has cause to congratulate itself in having such a director. We trust he will remain with us until he ripens into a good old age.

Now bear with me a while. As we look at the "modern ship" before mentioned, listen to my plea. God has given us here great opportunities, and as we embrace them greater opportunities arise. Our population is growing apace; we have very peculiar conditions, there being so large an excess of young men in our community. We have said this building and association is a noble monument to the generosity and labors of the men of this city, but the needs cry for more, and as accountable stewards to God we must devise larger things.

What shall be done for the hundreds of young men in our midst who have no homes and no home surroundings? The boarding houses are not by any means what is desired. These young men must have society and companionship. Is not the responsibility at our door to provide for them the social hall, the lodging house and the clean, wholesome boarding house, where not only clean food can be procured, but clean, wholesome, ennobling society?

I cannot take too much of your time on this subject, but I know of no investment presenting a more favorable prospect of direct return to every business house in this community than the investment in an establishment of a permanent home as a rooming house and cafe in connection with and under the direct control of our Y. M. C. A., and I commend this subject to every capitalist and business man in the community. I believe the successful work of our association can be laid broader and longer, higher and cheaper, in the taking up of this work and placing it on a permanent and enduring basis.

I tell you, my friends, the value of such an establishment, not only to young men, but to the commercial interests of this community is beyond computation or estimate. Here is a grand opportunity for philanthropy. If the friends of this association, and the men of these islands, whom Providence has dealt with so bountifully, can be induced to act in concert and in unison, and rise to the opportunities, they can give to the community that which shall not only stand as a present monument of thoughtful necessity, but become a permanent and lasting blessing to succeeding generations of young

men, who will as surely follow, as that the day follows night.

I would have a building that would provide an income from business stores, the lecture hall, an assembly room, library, social rooms, educational class rooms, game room, dining hall, lodging rooms and wheel rooms. Neither would I forget the gymnasium proper, with its running tracks and plunge pools. Some may say this is beyond our reach in Honolulu. We all know that we have in our community more than one person who could accomplish all this and more, and yet not die poor. See what an example Dayton, Ohio, is setting to the world in providing for the hundreds of young men who are without homes in that busy manufacturing city. Even the new building of the Naval Y. M. C. A. in Brooklyn, N. Y., is providing lodging accommodations. Who will be first to come forward and out of the abundance of his storehouse, which God has so bountifully supplied, and kindly entrusted to his stewardship; who, I say, will come forward and pay the first \$10,000, as the basis for this grand work? I fancy some one says, "You set me a small value on this matter!" I do not, because I believe it is one of the grandest possibilities presented to the Christian men of this community, and I believe it can be accomplished. Only agitate! agitate! agitate! Let the entire 425 members of this association catch the fire and zeal, realize what can be done, and set to work about it. (Remember we have not a few substantial financial men among our number) and each one, under organization, pulling, agitating with a definite plan, and the work could and would be accomplished, and in Honolulu, H. I., would be a Y. M. C. A. institution meeting the pressing demands of the present progressive age, which should stand in these seagirt isles as a resting place to many a young voyager on life's journey, and a beacon light to direct him to the haven of eternal peace, and a lasting and perpetual reminder of the forethought and wisdom of generous noble hearts.

I sincerely hope our directorate will take this matter up and develop a plan which shall result in perfect accomplishment. As I lay down the honors, which for the past two years this association has conferred upon me, I feel that I surrender to my worthy successor one of the most sacred and responsible charges I have ever held, or that there is in this community; and, while I regret that in the busy stir of a busy life, I have not accomplished or done all I desired for this institution, yet I thank the gracious "Giver of all Good" that I have been permitted to take an active part in the affairs of this association established and carried forward for the welfare and uplifting of young men, and to have been associated with those whose hearts and minds are engaged in the ennobling of young manhood, and the effort to bring young men into the service of King Jesus.

And to you, Mr. President-elect, and to your worthy colleagues, I extend my hearty congratulations in this work to which you are called. My earnest prayer is that the wisdom and blessing of our Omnipotent God be with you, guide and direct you in the coming year, and enlarge and bless all the work of this association to the glorifying of the Christ.

President Davies' Remarks.

President Davies spoke as follows: Our annual meetings resemble very much an exhibition of dissolving views. Amongst the other views on the programme, you have just had an address from the retiring president. His last appearance as president resolves itself into the first appearance of the new president, but the latter steps forward with misgivings as he realizes the seriousness of following a president who has so energetically filled the office as has Mr. Weedon. Fortunately for me, Mr. Weedon remains on the board of directors, and I feel sure that I may count on his support to my faltering steps.

I am glad that the day of our anniversary should fall in Easter week—that our year should begin at a time when we are all commemorating the event which alone gives a raison d'être to our Christian association; for if Christ be not raised from the dead, your faith is vain—ye are yet in your sins. If in this life only we have hope in Christ, we are of all men most miserable. But now is Christ risen from the dead and become the first fruits of them that slept.

Our association is a meeting ground of many shades of thought. We have different forms—many of us—of worshipping our God; but I think we are all one in worshipping Him at this time as our Risen Redeemer. So in addition to its other advantages, this association affords a place where Christians of many denominations may meet together and work together for their common Master, without in any way usurping the place of the individual churches, which work which can be done by no one but a church.

While upholding an undenominational Y. M. C. A., perhaps I may be allowed some feeling of pride that, as I believe, the association had its origin amongst members of my own church—the Church of England.

And in closing, I appeal to you members on behalf of the officers of the association, for your sympathy and co-operation in the work of this coming year. We ask your assistance in all our departments. In the educational—that the classes may be useful to all who seek to improve their education. In athletics—that they may become more attractive as a recreation and more useful as a means of healthy exercise. In the social and visiting—that our association may become a more ready help to the stranger in his friendliness, to the sorrowful in his loneliness.

But do not stop there; we are not Christians or followers of Christ in its true sense as God means it, unless we include the soul with mind and body, in our activity. And we ask for your help there, in our religious work—that the Bible classes and services may be maintained with vigor and earnestness, and that the work may not all fall upon the shoulders of the few who are responsible for maintaining it. Above all may God's holy spirit signally bless us this coming year, purging from our lives all that is unworthy; helping our secretaries, Mr. Coleman and Mr. Coates; that in all that is done here we may worthily magnify His Holy Name.